WHAT ARE PEBBLES?



Geologists

together

boulders

and cobbles

as "gravel".

with

(earth scientists) group pebbles

	Toka Boulders >256mm across
Kirikiri Gravel	Tokaiti Cobbles 64-256mm across

Tokariki | Pebbles 2-64mm across

BIGGEST BITS OF ROCK

Onepū | Sand 0.0625-2mm across

Parahua | Silt 0.0039-0.0625mm across

> Uku | Clay <0.0039mm across

SMALLEST BITS OF ROCK

Tokariki | Pebbles are almost everywhere. You're sure to have seen one before out in nature in a riverbed, on the shore of a lake, or on a beach!

They're fragments (bits) of rock of a certain size between 2 and 64mm across. They'll fit in the palm of your hand.

Hōanga utoka | Greywacke/Grey sandstone with quartz veins.

They can be made from any type of rock (sedimentary, metamorphic, or igneous), so they come in lots of different colours and textures. Sometimes they'll have veins (streaks/ stripes) because there are minerals in them, like takawai guartz. Different places in Aotearoa have different geology - the North Island has lots of toka puia | volcanic rock for

instance - but you'll find lots of greywacke pebbles all over.

Pebbles are usually rounded on the edges, but they aren't always round, and they're mostly smooth to touch.

Pebbles matter hugely to wildlife and wild places in Aotearoa. Find out why in this issue.

EDITOR: Rebecca Hatch

ART DIRECTOR/DESIGNER: Rob Di Leva, Dileva Design PRINTING: Webstar, Auckland • ISSN 2230-2565

COVER: Pebbles found at Gemstone Beach. 🖸 Kath Dillon



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Wild Things is published by Forest & Bird, Phone 0800 200 064 Email office@forestandbird.org.nz PO Box 631, Wellington 6140.



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